

INTEGRALLY SKEWED PERMANENT MAGNET FOR USE IN AN ELECTRIC MACHINE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention generally relates to a permanent magnet design that is especially useful for permanent magnet motors.

A variety of permanent magnet electric motors have been used for various purposes. A variety of challenges and difficulties must be overcome when designing such motors.

10 One example of a difficulty associated with permanent magnet motors is trying to overcome flux disturbances that result as the rotor moves relative to the stator. In electric induction motors, when rotor conductors move past stator slots, which have partial or full slot openings facing the air gap, disturbances result. The disturbance usually produces acoustic noise, vibration and torque pulsations. One
15 attempt at minimizing this effect is to skew the rotor by arranging the magnets in a staggered or skewed arrangement. In another attempt the stator conductors and their slots are skewed. While this does serve to attenuate the flux disturbances, there still are difficulties to overcome. Placing and mounting skewed magnetic blocks on a cylindrical rotor is not easily accomplished. Similarly, a relatively difficult
20 mounting process is required to accomplish the desired results in a permanent magnet linear motor. This is especially true when trying to mount magnets on the secondary portion of the motor assembly. It is especially difficult to place skewed magnets within rotors or secondaries having embedded magnets.

25 There is a need for a more versatile arrangement that will accommodate skewed magnets on a rotor portion of a motor assembly. Moreover, there is a need for a less cumbersome and less expensive way of accomplishing flux disturbance

attenuation in permanent magnet motors. This invention addresses those needs and avoids the shortcomings and drawbacks associated with the prior art described above.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 In general terms, this invention is a permanent magnet that has a body and a magnetic field that is skewed relative to the body. A permanent magnet designed according to this invention has a central axis of the body. At least one surface on the magnet is not aligned with the body axis. When a permanent magnet designed according to this invention is used in a motor assembly, the magnet body mounting
10 surface is aligned with the rotor axis while the skewed surfaces are not aligned with the rotor axis.

A motor assembly including magnets designed according to this invention does not experience the flux disturbances that occur in other motor designs. Moreover, a motor assembly designed according to this invention is much more
15 economical to manufacture compared to previous arrangements.

The various features and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of the currently preferred embodiments. The drawings that accompany the detailed description can be briefly described as follows.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 Figure 1 schematically illustrates a motor assembly designed according to this invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective illustration of a permanent magnet designed according to this invention.

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Figure 3 is a perspective illustration of another permanent magnet designed according to this invention.

Figure 4 is a perspective illustration of another magnet designed according to this invention.

5 Figure 5 is a perspective illustration of another magnet designed according to this invention.

Figure 6 is a perspective illustration of a disc motor assembly designed according to this invention.

10 Figure 7 is a perspective illustration of a motor assembly having embedded permanent magnets designed according to this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A motor assembly 20 includes a stator portion 22 and a rotor portion 24. The motor assembly 20 preferably is a permanent magnet motor assembly that produces torque or, if used as a generator, electric energy in a conventional manner except as
15 described below.

The rotor 24 rotates about a rotor axis 26 relative to the stator 22. A plurality of magnets 30 are supported on the rotor. The stator is separated from the rotor by an air gap. When the rotor rotates, the magnets pass stator slots (not illustrated) to generate the motor torque as is understood in the art.

20 The magnets 30 preferably are designed having a first side 32 and a second side 34. The first side 32 parallel to the axis of the magnet is adapted to be secured to the rotor portion 24 in some examples. In others, such as shown in Figure 7, the magnets are embedded in a desired position within the motor assembly. The second

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side 34 preferably includes at least one surface that is skewed relative to the body centerline 35 or axis of the magnet 30.

In the illustrated embodiments, the second side 34 of the magnet includes a first surface 36, a second surface 38, and a third surface 40. The first surface 36 has edges that are parallel to each other but not parallel to the center line or axis 35 of the magnet body. The first surface 36 preferably has a continuous width W along the entire length L of the body in the example of Figure 2. The thickness of the magnet body, T_1 , as taken between the first surface 36 and the first side 32, may be continuous across the width of the first surface 36. This is seen for example as the thickness T_1 in Figure 2. Alternatively, the thickness of the magnet along the width of the first surface 36 may vary from a thickness T_1 to a thickness T_2 as seen in Figure 3.

In the illustrated examples, the surfaces 38 and 40 have varying thicknesses along their widths and along their lengths (as those dimensions are indicated in the drawings).

The arrangement of surfaces on the second side 34 of the magnet 30 provides a magnetic field that has a field center line that is not aligned with the body center line 35. Therefore, when a magnet 30 is supported on the rotor 24 so that its body center line 35 is aligned with the rotor axis 26, the magnetic field of each magnet is not aligned with the axis 26.

Skewing the magnet configuration as illustrated provides for flux disturbance attenuation in a motor assembly. The magnetic and mechanical center lines of the magnet body 30 are not coincident. The shape of the magnet 30, rather than its position relative to its excited companion part in the motor assembly 20 (i.e., the

stator) produces a skew, which if produced in accordance with this invention, provides relief from the reluctance variations facing the air gap that otherwise occur in motor assemblies. This provides attenuated torque pulsations and reduced magnetic noise.

5 A magnet designed according to this invention does not have sudden and abrupt transitions from high to low flux and then back again to high flux as the rotor 24 rotates relative to the stator 22. Instead, with this invention the transitions from high to low flux are elongated in space and time. The tilted or skewed magnet surfaces form ramps that facilitate moving from one flux level to another, which
10 makes the transition in flux levels less severe and results in less vibration and noise.

A magnet designed according to this invention can have a flat mounting surface 32 as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3 or a curved mounting surface 32 as illustrated in Figure 4 to accommodate the various designs of rotors 24 that may be desirable in different situations. The example illustrated in Figure 2 is preferably
15 used in motors having embedded magnet rotors or in linear motors. The example illustrated in Figure 4 is best used in or on a cylindrical rotor. The example of Figure 4, however, is not limited to a cylindrical rotor but is also useful for linear or disc type motors as shown in Figure 6.

In the preferred embodiment, the magnets 30 are preferably pressed to the
20 desired finished shape and then sintered. It is preferred to not use subsequent machining steps for production economies and to avoid mounting errors.

The preceding description is exemplary rather than limiting in nature. Variations and modifications to the disclosed embodiments may become apparent to those skilled in the art that do not necessarily depart from the purview and spirit of

this invention. The scope of legal protection given to this invention can only be determined by studying the following claims.